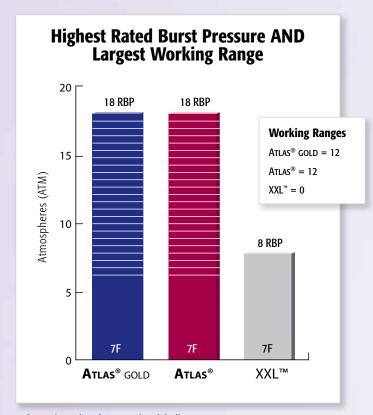


# confidence IN DILATING RESISTANT LESIONS

Delivers Maximum Force to Areas of Most Resistance (up to 18 ATM)

**Most Non-Compliant Large Diameter Balloon** on the Market

**Largest Working Range** Available Offering Lesion Specific Pressures



Information taken from product labeling. 14 mm x 4 cm balloons.

# Protects with ultra non-compliant technology

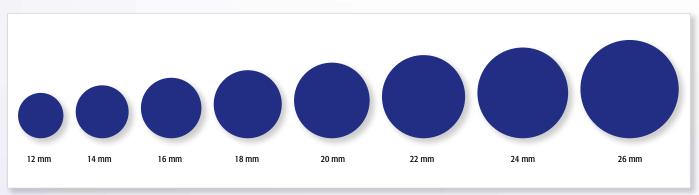
Virtually No Balloon Growth

**Predictable Balloon Diameters** 

**Reduces Risk of Overdilatation** 



**Broad Range of Diameters -** All Sizes Available in 120 cm Shaft Lengths





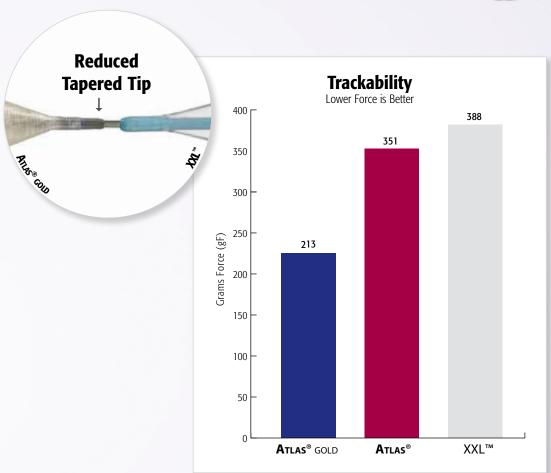


**Reduced Tapered Tip** Designed to Optimize Performance

Balloon Design Improved for Better Trackability

Requires Up to 45% Less Force to Track





The trackability test measures the peak force necessary to track a catheter through a tortuous anatomical model.

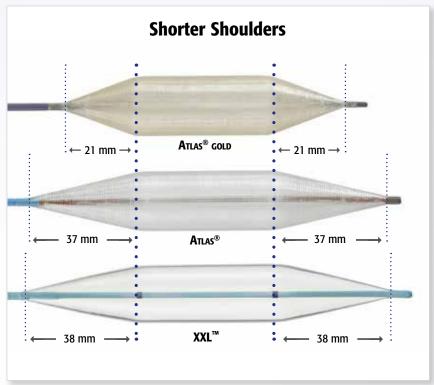
14 mm x 4 cm balloons: ATLAS® GOLD - 80 cm shaft, ATLAS® & XXL™ - 75 cm shaft

# engineered to dilate lesions in curved vessels

# **Shorter Shoulders**

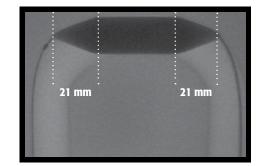
Designed to Minimize Vessel Straightening

Allows for Better Fit

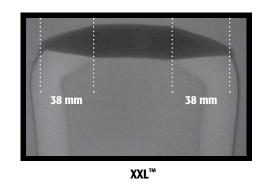


18 mm x 4 cm balloons\*

# Designed to Minimize Vessel Straightening for Better Fit in Curved Vessels



Atlas® gold



18 mm x 4 cm balloons\*





Large Diameter Ultra Non-Compliant PTA Dilatation Catheter - Ordering Information

Balloon Size		80 cm Shaft Length / .035" Guidewire Compatible				Balloon Size		120 cm Shaft Length / .035" Guidewire Compatible			
Diameter (mm)	Length (cm)	Nominal* (ATM)	RBP † (atm)	Sheath Size (Fr)	Order Codes	Diameter (mm)	Length (cm)	Nominal* (ATM)	RBP † (atm)	Sheath Size (Fr)	Order Codes
12	2	6	18	7	ATG80122	12	2	6	18	7	ATG120122
	4	6	18	7	ATG80124		4	6	18	7	ATG120124
	6	6	18	7	ATG80126		6	6	18	7	ATG120126
14	2	6	18	7	ATG80142	14	2	6	18	7	ATG120142
	4	6	18	7	ATG80144		4	6	18	7	ATG12014
	6	6	18	8	ATG80146		6	6	18	8	ATG12014
16	2	6	18	8	ATG80162	16	2	6	18	8	ATG12016
	4	6	18	8	ATG80164		4	6	18	8	ATG12016
	6	6	16	8	ATG80166		6	6	16	8	ATG12016
18	2	6	16	8	ATG80182	18	2	6	16	8	ATG12018
	4	6	16	8	ATG80184		4	6	16	8	ATG12018
	6	6	16	9	ATG80186		6	6	16	9	ATG12018
20	2	6	16	9	ATG80202	20	2	6	16	9	ATG12020
	4	6	16	9	ATG80204		4	6	16	9	ATG12020
22	2	4	14	10	ATG80222	22	2	4	14	10	ATG12022
22	4	4	14	10	ATG80224		4	4	14	10	ATG12022
24	2	4	14	10	ATG80242	24	2	4	14	10	ATG12024
	4	4	14	10	ATG80244		4	4	14	10	ATG12024
26	2	4	12	12	ATG80262	26	2	4	12	12	ATG12026
	4	4	12	12	ATG80264		4	4	12	12	ATG12026
BP (Rated Bu	urst Pressure):	the pressure at v Peripheral Vasc	which Bard haular Sales Re		meter. e that 99.9% of the balloons vailability of sizes.	will not burst at o	r below upon s	single inflation.			
		REPRESENTATI	VE NAME		_						

REPRESENTATIVE NAME	
CONTACT PHONE NO.	PHYSICIAN'S SIGNATURE

# Bard® ATLAS® GOLD PTA Dialation Catheter

**Indications for Use:** ATLAS® GOLD PTA Dilatation Catheter is indicated for use in Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty of the iliac arteries and for the treatment of obstructive lesions of native or synthetic arteriovenous dialysis fistulae. This device is also indicated for post-dilatation of stents and stent grafts in the peripheral vasculature. This catheter is not for use in coronary

## Contraindications: None known.

Warnings: 1) Contents supplied STERILE using ethylene oxide (EO). Non-Pyrogenic. Do not use if sterile barrier is opened or damaged. Single patient use only. Do not reuse, reprocess, or re-sterilize. 2) This device has been designed for single use only. Reusing this medical device bears the risk of cross-patient contamination as medical devices – particularly those with long and small lumina joints, and/or crevices between components – are difficult or impossible to clean once body fluids or tissues with potential pyrogenic or microbial contamination have had contact with the medical device for an indeterminable period of time. The residue of biological material can promote the contamination of the device with pyrogens or microorganisms which may lead to infectious complications. 3) Do not resterilize. After resterilization, the sterility of the product is not guaranteed because of an indeterminable degree of potential pyrogenic or microbial contamination which may lead to infectious complications. Cleaning, reprocessing, and/ or resterilization of the present medical device increases the probability that the device will malfunction due to potential adverse effects on components that are influenced by thermal and/or mechanical changes. 4) To reduce the potential for vessel damage, the inflated diameter and length of the balloon should approximate the diameter and length of the vessel just proximal and distal to the stenosis. 5) To reduce the potential for stent or stent graft damage and/or vessel damage from the stent or stent graft, the diameter of the balloon should be no greater than the diameter of the stent or stent graft. Refer to the stent or stent graft IFU for safety information including the WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, and potential ADVERSE EFFECTS regarding the use of balloon post-dilatation. 6) When the catheter is exposed to the vascular system, it should be manipulated while under high-quality fluoroscopic observation. Do not advance or retract the catheter unless the

balloon is fully deflated. If resistance is met during manipulation, determine the cause of the resistance before proceeding. Applying excessive force to the catheter can result in tip breakage or balloon separation. **7)** Do not exceed the RBP recommended for this device. Balloon rupture may occur if the RBP rating is exceeded. To prevent over pressurization, use of a pressure monitoring device is recommended. 8) After use, this product may be a potential biohazard. Handle and dispose of in accordance with acceptable medical practices and applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

**Precautions: 1)** Carefully inspect the catheter prior to use to verify that catheter has not been damaged during shipment and that its size, shape, and condition are suitable for the procedure for which it is to be used. Do not use if product damage is evident. 2) The ATLAS® GOLD Catheter shall only be used by physicians trained in the performance of Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty. 3) The minimal acceptable sheath French size is printed on the package label. Do not attempt to pass the PTA catheter through a smaller size sheath introducer than indicated on the label. 4) Do not remove the guidewire in situ to shoot contrast through the wire lumen or perform a wire exchange. If the wire is removed while the balloon catheter is situated in tortuous anatomy, the risk of kinking the catheter is increased. 5) Use the recommended balloon inflation medium (a range of 30-50% contrast medium/a range of 50-70% sterile saline solution). It has een shown that a 30/70% contrast/saline ratio has yielded faster balloon inflation/deflation times. 6) Never use air or other gaseous medium to inflate the balloon. 7) If resistance is felt during post procedure withdrawal of the catheter through the introducer sheath, determine if contrast is trapped in the balloon with fluoroscopy. If contrast is present, push the balloon out of the sheath and then completely evacuate the contrast before proceeding to withdraw the balloon. 8) If resistance is still felt during post procedure withdrawal of the catheter, it is recommended to remove the balloon catheter and guidewire/introducer sheath as a single unit. 9) Do not continue to use the balloon catheter if the shaft has been bent or kinked. 10) Prior to re-insertion through the introducer sheath, the balloon should be wiped clean with gauze, rinsed with sterile normal saline, and refolded with the balloon re-wrap tool. Balloon re-wrapping should only occur while

the balloon catheter is supported with a guidewire.

Potential Adverse Reactions: The complications which may result from a peripheral balloon dilatation procedure include: Additional intervention • Allergic reaction to drugs or contrast medium • Aneurysm or pseudoaneurysm • Arrhythmias • Embolization • Hematoma • Hemorrhage. including bleeding at the puncture site • Hypotension/hypertension Inflammation • Occlusion • Pain or tenderness • Pneumothorax or hemothorax • Sepsis/infection • Shock • Short term hemodynamic deterioration • Stroke • Thrombosis • Vessel dissection, perforation, rupture,

Please consult product labels and package inserts for indications, contraindications, hazards, warnings, cautions and instructions

Warning: Do not exceed RBP as balloon rupture may occur. To prevent over pressurization, use of a pressure monitoring device is recommended.

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